

LEADING ARTICLES—June 27, 1930

FORD WORKER EARN'S DEFICIT WAGE
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS
THE POWER OF MONEY—HOW WASTED
JOINT LABOR DAY COMMITTEE
WORKLESS WORKERS



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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXIX

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1930

No. 21

FORD WORKER EARNS DEFICIT WAGE

Completion of a survey by the Department of Labor, under the supervision of Ethelbert Stewart, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, covering family expenditures of employees of the Ford plant in Detroit, is the first step in a process of investigation now under way to determine "international real wages." The following steps will be accomplished by similar surveys in 17 European cities, undertaken by the international labor office.

The results of the various studies will be an itemized record of the actual purchasing power of the wages being paid at different points where the Ford company either has established, or is considering the establishment of, branch plants for the manufacture of its various products.

The results of the Detroit survey will be shown in the forthcoming number of the Monthly Labor Review, and covers a study of 100 families selected as typical of the industry there, with wage incomes of from \$6.40 to \$7.23 per day, averaging \$6.78 per day. It shows that the average number of working days was 250; the average year's earnings for all husbands was \$1,694.63, with income from other sources bringing the total up to \$1,711.87; and an average expenditure of \$1,719.83, leaving an average deficit of \$7.96 for the year. Some families reported savings, while others showed bills for medical and other emergency expenses which added considerably to their outgo.

Food Chief Expense Item.

The principal item of expense was for food, \$556.12, 32.3 per cent of the yearly expense. Next came housing, \$388.81, 22.6 per cent. Then followed clothing, \$210.67, 12.2 per cent; fuel and light, \$103.20, 6 per cent; furniture and furnishings, \$88.55, 5.2 per cent; life insurance, \$59.16, 3.4 per cent; street car and bus fares, \$37.40, 2.2 per cent; sickness expense, \$64.73, 3.8 per cent; school expenses, \$6.41, 0.4 per cent; cleaning materials, \$16.64, 1 per cent; bartering, \$12.37, 0.7 per cent; and miscellaneous, \$175.77, 10.2 per cent.

The typical home rented was of four or five rooms, with bathroom, inside toilet, running water, kitchen sink and sewer connection; in a separate house or entire floor of a two-family frame dwelling. All rooms had outside exposures, with one or more rooms per person. The home faced improved street with street lights, and was equipped with individual stoves, with half of the rooms equipped for heating.

Of 100 families, 47 owned cars, and 36 radios, while all took newspapers. Sewing machines were owned by 87, and 21 had vacuum cleaners of which 19 were electric; 5 had telephones, 13 had pianos, 45 had phonographs, and 51 had washing machines of which 49 were electric.

Installment Plan Buying.

Installment plan purchases were being made by 59 of the families, furniture and house furnishing being most frequent on the list, with automobiles next. Tobacco averaged \$22.72 for the 84 families using it, and the wife was specified as the user in one family at a cost of \$6.50. Average expenditure for movies was \$5.55, mostly for children who saw the afternoon performances, with an average of 33 movies yearly per family.

The International Labor Office will conduct its part of the survey in the London, Manchester, Cork, Paris, Marseilles, Berlin, Frankfort, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Helsingfors, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Trieste, Genoa, Barcelona, Warsaw and Constantinople.

This will require a comparison of equivalents in articles and variances in customs affecting dress, recreation, transportation. The Detroit workers need of a \$30 suit might correspond to that of the Warsaw man for one costing \$15; while the radios, movies, autos would find other substitutes in European cities. And it may turn out that a wage of \$4 per day in Helsingfors or \$5 per day in Berlin will give the equivalent in a standard of living as high as that of the Detroit worker who gets \$7 per day.

PRESENT CONGRESS FAILURE.

"The present Congress is an absolute failure so far as dealing constructively with the problem of unemployment," declared William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, after learning that the Judiciary Committee had referred Senator Wagner's Employment Agency bills to a sub-committee and had emasculated the bill providing for long range planning of public works. His statement is as follows:

"The officers and members of the American Federation of Labor are deeply disappointed over the action of the House Judiciary Committee in voting to refer Senator Wagner's Employment Agency Bill to a sub-committee. We construe such action as an expression of hostility and opposition to this proposed measure. Reference of this measure to a sub-committee will obviously delay favorable consideration and action upon this measure at the present session of Congress.

"We are also disappointed over the action of the same House Judiciary Committee upon the bill providing for long range planning of public works in order to deal more effectively with the problem of unemployment. The amendments which the committee made to this bill are highly objectionable to labor and will, in our judgment, weaken the bill and render it almost ineffective.

"It is amazing, indeed, that the Congress of the United States, meeting at a time when the nation is suffering from the effects of a long-continued period of unemployment, would fail, under such circumstances to do something constructive which in effect would be a partial remedy for the distressing situation. Congress is not even making a legislative gesture toward the problem of unemployment. If the Wagner unemployment bills fail, as it now appears they will fail, no single piece of

legislation can be referred to as being considered and acted upon by the present session of Congress relating to the problem of unemployment. This is especially tragic when we take into consideration the fact that Congress has been in session for almost one year during a period of unemployment that has been serious in its effects and widespread in its application.

"The officers and members of the American Federation of Labor charge the present Congress as being an absolute failure so far as dealing constructively with the problem of unemployment."

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS' REPORT TO GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL.

By Will J. French, Director.

The Tunnel Disaster.

Two or three times during the last nearly twenty years the ringing of the telephone well past midnight has given notice of industrial catastrophes. Those whose duties in behalf of the State are related to safety dread the warnings. The date of August 27, 1922, never can be forgotten by those who touched in any way the Argonaut mine disaster, when 47 miners lost their lives. On June 8, 1930, word was flashed from the Upper Alameda Creek Tunnel, about 22 miles from Livermore, that seven men were entombed and one man had succeeded in escaping, following an explosion. There was immediate departure for the scene of the accident. It was found the report was true and the fatalities have cast a cloud over the tunnel operations.

The explosion occurred in a tunnel connected
(Continued on Page 10)

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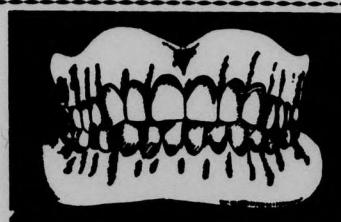
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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Minutes of the Meeting Held Friday Evening, June 20, 1930.

Called to order at 8 p. m. by President Baker. Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Carpenters 483, D. H. Ryan, Lewis Stone.

Communications—Filed—Minutes of Building Trades Council of San Francisco; Waiters No. 30, transmitting mailing list; motion picture operators, transmitting mailing list of membership. Miscellaneous Employees No. 110, stating their mailing list will soon be completed; Retail Clerks' International Protective Association, containing resume of recent progress made in organization and expressing their appreciation.

Referred to Organization Committee—From President Green of the American Federation of Labor, with reference to organization or neckwear workers, and enclosing list of factories. Copy to be forwarded to the Trades Union Promotional League.

Reports of Unions—The following additional unions have transmitted mailing list of membership up to date: Cooks 44, Laundry Drivers, Federation of Teachers, Bakery Wagon Drivers, Musicians, Electrical Workers 537, Motion Picture Operators, Musicians No. 6, Hatters, Stereo and Electrotypes, Waiters No. 30. Longshoremen are compiling list. Waiters reported Governor Young's campaign committee will have complete union crew for banquet at St. Francis Hotel for Monday, June 23rd. Journeymen Tailors No. 80, business slack; House of Oliver unfair; request demand for their union label. Window Cleaners 44, miss their name in list of unions in the Labor Clarion, and advised to send in their new address. Ornamental Plasterers, are making strenuous efforts to avoid terra cotta finish on the War Memorial building, and seeking to secure work for San Francisco workmen and mechanics on public buildings. Electrical Workers No. 151, are organizing a campaign committee to advocate the bond issue for the purchase of the distributing systems of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, and of the Great Western.

Report of the Executive Committee—Referred wage scale of Dredgemens' Union to the secretary for assistance in negotiating same with the Harbor Commissioners. On the resolution of Delegate Ferguson of the Trackmen, committee held a hearing at which newspaper reports were found incorrect, and the author was granted the privilege to withdraw the resolution from further consideration of committee. Report concurred in.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on the bills, and same were ordered paid.

Joint Labor Day Committee—Submitted report of first meeting held Friday evening, June 14th, committee having organized and elected the following officers: President, Roe H. Baker; vice-president, James B. Gallagher; secretary-treasurer, John A. O'Connell; assistant secretary, Thomas Doyle; and as sergeants-at-arms, Patrick O'Brien, Dan Cavanaugh, T. C. Meagher. Committee decided to celebrate Labor Day, Monday, September 1st, by holding a picnic and barbecue at California Park, Marin County, and empowered the President to appoint the necessary committees; the joint committee will hold its next meeting Saturday, June 28th, at 8 p. m., in the Labor Temple.

New Business—Moved that Embassy Theatre be taken off the We Don't Patronize List, all matters in controversy having been settled to the satisfaction of all concerned, and the theatre announcing itself employing again "living music." Motion adopted.

Moved that the Law and Legislative Committee investigate and report on the pending bond issue

for purchase of the distributing systems of the two electric light companies. Carried.

Receipts—\$549.42. Expenses—\$188.77.

Council adjourned at 8:50 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,
JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

TRADE UNION PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE.

The regular meeting of the Trade Union Promotional League was held Wednesday, June 18, 1930, in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple.

The meeting was called to order by the secretary in the absence of the president and vice-president, at 8:10 p. m. Bro. Shepard of Waiters' Union was nominated as temporary chairman and Theo. Johnson as vice-chairman. On roll call the following were noted absent: C. H. Parker, N. Burton, J. C. Willis. Excused, A. V. Williams.

The minutes of the meeting held June 4th were approved as read.

Credentials—From Cracker Bakers No. 125, for L. Parker. From Cracker Packers Auxiliary No. 125, for Edith Elliott, Katherine Hamilton and Bertha Del Carlo. From Carpenters' Union No. 483, for F. E. Lawson. Credentials accepted and the delegates seated.

Communications—Ladies' Auxiliary of the League, minutes, read and filed. Building Trades Council, minutes read and filed. Union Label Trades Department, advising they are sending 500 new label directories; filed. Carpenters' Union No. 243, of Santa Maria, Cal., asking the League if it is possible to put on a label show for them; referred to new business. From a Wm. Probert of Santa Barbara, Cal., a letter on the union label; same not readable; filed.

Bills—Read and referred to the trustees; same ordered paid.

Secretary's Report—Secretary made a progressive report of his activities since the last meeting; same concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Typographical Union reports putting the Allied Printing Trades union label in the Duddy Printing Co. and the Mission Press. Also state that the Milk Producers of Central California have taken their printing out of a Modesto union printing firm and placed it in a Los Angeles non-union firm. Hatters are endeavoring to negotiate a new agreement with Lundstrom Hat Co. That the Beacon Hat Co.'s hats are sold by Johnson and by Bohr, both in the Mission District. Tailors report they will have a special meeting next Monday evening mainly for the election of international officers; when ordering a suit make demand for their union label. Bill Posters say it is picking up. Sign Painters report it is good just now; that the five-day week is in effect. Teamsters' Union No. 85 report they are determined to prosecute the boycott on the Modesto and Challenge brand of butter to the finish; thank all unions and members of unions who are assisting in this fight. Cracker Bakers report business is poor; endeavoring to get firms to use their union label. The Mutual Stores' bakery has signed up with the Packers' Auxiliary. Elevator Constructors and Stereotypers report things fair. Molders state that their picnic was a big success in every way and that they won the ball game against the Boiler Makers' Union; that their International Vice-President, O'Keefe, is on the coast to raise funds for a monument for their late president, Jos. Valentine, and states San Francisco is about the best place in their line just now. Coopers' Union reports it is very quiet. Grocery Clerks request a demand for their union button. Waiters' Union say work is slack just now. Ladies' Auxiliary of the League report their members doing good work; will hold a bunco party after the League meeting the first Wednesday of July.

New Business—On the communication from Carpenters' Union No. 243 of Santa Maria, it was moved and seconded that the secretary request further details and if they will pay the expenses to come there; carried. Secretary was authorized to

have the label board cleaned. On the League's participation in the Labor Day picnic, secretary was instructed to make the necessary arrangements to do so.

Receipts—\$147.06. Bills Paid—\$66.00.

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HALE BROS.
MISSION

Adjournment—Meeting adjourned at 9:40 p. m., to meet again Wednesday, July 2nd, when the Ladies' Auxiliary will have a bunco party after the League meeting. Score cars 25c, and there will be many good prizes. All welcome.

"This is clean-up, paint-up, fix-up time; employ union mechanics when you do."

Fraternally submitted,

W. G. DESEPTE, Secretary.

JOINT LABOR DAY COMMITTEE.
Minutes of First Meeting of Committee Held in San Francisco Labor Temple, Saturday Evening, June 14, 1930.

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by Roe H. Baker, president of the San Francisco Labor Council, who stated the purpose of the meeting being to make arrangements for the celebration of Labor Day, Monday, September 1st.

List of delegates appointed by San Francisco Labor Council and the Building Trades Council presented and read by John A. O'Connell, secretary of the Labor Council. On motion, delegates seated and those present noted.

Organization of committee was had and the following elected to serve as permanent officers of the committee:

Chairman, Roe H. Baker; vice-chairman, James B. Gallagher, president of S. F. Building Trades Council; secretary-treasurer, John A. O'Connell; assistant secretary, Thomas Doyle, secretary Building Trades Council; sergeants-at-arms, Patrick O'Brien, Dan Cavanaugh, T. C. Meagher.

All delegates present favored the coming celebration to be of the same general character as the one held last year, wherefore the following motions were adopted by unanimous vote:

1. That the committee arrange for the holding of a picnic and barbecue at California Park, Marin County.

2. That the chairman of the committee be empowered to appoint the necessary committees to arrange a program and make arrangements for the celebration.

3. That the committees proceed immediately on their work, and that the general committee of delegates meet again two weeks from date, Saturday evening, June 28th, in the Labor Temple.

Committee adjourned at 9 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL,
THOMAS DOYLE,

Secretaries.

Bludgeoning tactics have always been a favorite with anti-union employers, who don't hesitate to try coercion on those who disagree with them. An example of this sort of thing is given by the Employing Printers' Association of America, which describes itself as the "American plan independent shop" group in the printing industry. The organization attacks the Federal Council of Churches in its bulletin, urging business men to contribute to their local churches only in case the latter refuse to support the Federal Council: "Business men identified with Protestant denominations may with excellent reason make their future church contributions conditional on the refusal of further support of the Federal Council of Churches." This effort to curb the freedom of both local churches and the Federal Council was called forth by a discussion of labor injunctions in a monograph issued in March. The association says that the Federal Council has "again assumed an unpatriotic attitude by affiliating with the forces seeking to deprive the courts of the United States of their power to protect the property rights of citizens." This absurd charge is based on the suggestion in the council's monograph that picketing and strikes for union recognition should not be enjoined.

The mistress of the household represents the "purchasing power." She cannot go on a strike, but she can obviate the necessity of striking by demanding the union label.

THE POWER OF MONEY — HOW WE WASTE THIS POWER.

By Mary E. Ryder

President, Joint Council of Women's Auxiliaries, St. Louis, Mo., and Special Representative, Allied Printing Trades, St. Louis, Mo.

No. 1

Perhaps no greater waste of power could be pictured than that piece of God's own handiwork, the great Niagara Falls, when for time eternal it tumbled down, roaring its very strength to man, and went on and on unheeded. But suddenly the great and stupendous force of its mighty rushing power was under scientific scrutiny and the great waste was brought vividly to man's attention, with the result that today its terrific generative force is through the proper direction of that energy furnishing light, heat and power to nearby cities.

Perhaps no greater or more accurate description of a stupendous force that is being wasted in a similar manner can be compared to that of the purchasing power of organized labor. For years this same generative force which money possesses has been passing into the hands of labor, with a general knowledge that its force is being wasted, and yet we look on helplessly, laying the blame here and there and failing to correct, or attempting to follow the example of the great lesson of the Niagara Falls and harness the power which we possess. Somehow we have been attempting to generate the force of our purchasing power, but evidently our methods have not been as scientific or effective as they should be, because it is evident that only a negligible amount of its force has been harnessed.

Many are beginning to wonder why the effect of many years of education has failed to bring forth better results, and are asking what is the trouble that we cannot eliminate the waste of these billions of dollars which pass through the channels of the organized wage earners annually. Why are we not able to divert its power in a way that would make our economic position more secure? Why has our educational program failed in its efforts? Probably it might be well to pause and be frank with ourselves. What method have we been using? As women, deeply concerned in the economic security of our own lives as well as that of the trade union, we have been giving the subject some thought. We believe that not only have we wasted the force of this power, but we wasted a lot of time educating the wrong person. Look over the field of the spending marts of this country and see who plays the dominating part in the spending of money. Who does most of it? Advertising clubs say women spend 85 per cent of all money spent in the United States. Perhaps due to lack of time and inclination that percentage is increased in the working man's home. Has our campaign been directed toward these women?

(To be continued)

SHIP OWNERS BLAMED.

"Human life has been sacrificed to the greed of ship owners," said Andrew Furuseth, president International Seamen's Union, in discussing the collision between the oil tanker *Pintus* and the steamship *Fairfax* of the Merchants and Miners' Steamship Company.

The collision occurred in a dense fog off Boston. Forty-seven lives were lost.

"According to newspaper accounts, the *Fairfax* was moving 11 miles an hour," said Mr. Furuseth. "This dangerous speed was, no doubt, in obedience to the ship owners' command to maintain the schedule. She was not using her siren because that would annoy the passengers, it was stated. The purpose of this is to increase passenger traffic.

"The ship owner has no direct financial interest in safety at sea. He is willing to take risks to gain profits. Limitation of liability and insurance of different kinds has relieved him of any immediate loss through disaster. Insurance premiums are

part of overhead expense. This, together with interest rates, sinking funds and all other charges, are assessed against passenger and freight rates.

"Passengers are thus made to pay for the privilege of being drowned or burned. Having no interest in safety, ship owners get the cheapest possible crew and thus disregard all safety rules dealing with speed, signals and personnel."

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"RUN O' THE HOOK"

Edited by the President of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21. Members are requested to forward news items to Rm. 604, 16 First Street, San Francisco.

Mr. Emile Bihm passed away Monday evening at 6:10 o'clock. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Victoria Bihm; a son, Anthony; Mrs. Millie Ramus and Mrs. Louise Cooper. He was ill almost a week. Mr. Bihm had been operated upon for cancer a few days prior to his death. He was a member of Butchers' Union for the past forty years. Services were held Wednesday from the chapel of Fred Suhr & Co. The body was cremated.

The newspaper arbitration proceedings, which have been in progress since May 14th, were concluded Friday, June 20th, and the case was submitted to the board for decision. It is expected that Chairman Daniel W. Burbank will report his findings soon after the first of the month.

Following the conclusion of the arbitration proceedings President C. M. Baker, as I. T. U. representative, is making an attempt to conclude some unfinished business in the southern part of the State. He left on Monday last for Santa Monica and San Diego, and expects a busy week, at least, in that vicinity.

A. C. Ruland, one of the older members, who has been incapacitated for some years, has been removed to the San Francisco Hospital, and would appreciate the visits of friends and fellow members. Visiting hours are from 2 to 3 and 7 to 8 p. m. daily, and 2 to 3 p. m. only on Sunday.

E. W. Comstock, instructor of printing at the Compton, Calif., Union District Secondary Schools, was a visitor at headquarters Thursday. He speaks of his work more as an adjunct of education than as directing youth in the selection of a vocation. He estimates that less than 5 per cent of the students make printing their life work.

Complete returns of the recent I. T. U. election, received this week, show a total vote of 57,867. Of these Howard, for president, received 34,214; Barker 13,362, and Soderstrom 10,291. Randolph, for secretary-treasurer, received 35,004, and Buckley 21,578. All the other Progressive candidates were elected by substantial majorities. The St. Louis amendment to the constitution, which provides an increase in the salaries of the executive officers, was adopted.

Notes of The News Chapel—By L. L. Heagney.

The News' first annual picnic has come and gone and only memories remain—except to those who copped prizes. The weather was perfect, a warm sun beaming down through azure skies; the crowd, volatile, reacted as might be expected and stayed in a sunny humor, either indulging a mood for grub, loafing, games, or dancing until early evening, all agreeing on leaving, that Austin Mortimore, who bossed the affair did a good job of it.

A number of prizes were offered, the grand prize, a radio, being won by Charlie Cooper, who also carted off several others of minor degree. Two other printers—makeups, rather—Bill Clement and Elmer McGraw, were lucky enough to hold winning numbers. Points to be viewed with grave concern, however, are: McGraw and Clement make up the classified pages, Cooper dopes class ads and runs them off the hook, while Mortimore, class ad department manager, as you readily may see, is dependent on them getting his stuff out. Did or did not Morty arrange for these bozos to return

to the bosoms of their admiring families with trophies of their skill? We respectfully suggest the grand jury be requested to use its probe.

If there wasn't something dead up the creek, why wasn't Crotty awarded a prize for wearing the golfiest golf pants at the baseball game?

And where was the trophy for hairless heads? Bald bozos like Crackbon and Fred Wilson loomed up like the snow-covered crest of Mt. Shasta on a hot day. In fact, some of the ladies took one look at these vast shining spaces and hastily began applying powder puff and lipstick, thinking the management had kindly furnished mirrors.

That guy Fred Wilson of the stereotypers spoiled the whole day for Bert Coleman, who unthinkingly took the missus along, by threatening to spill her an earful. Bert tagged him around for hours to head off embarrassing tete-a-tetes.

Baseball, a clever simulation rather, captivated a portion of the feminine contingent, who ringed the

**BONAFIDE EVIDENCE OF OUR ABILITY TO PLAY BALL**

(Copyright may be asked for in all civilized countries, including the Scandinavian)

diamond in starry-eyed rapture as printer or pressman swung bats like telephone poles or creakingly ambled down base lines. Reason enough was there for their enthusiasm, too, some of the husky hemmen lasting an entire inning before wilting like fried lettuce, whereupon "Idaho" Jimmy Donnelly, printer nine captain, courageously poured restoratives between their teeth from containers Harry Fulton brought along. The splendid showing made by Donnelly's team is explained when it becomes known Jimmy absorbed many baseball details while skippering his hirelings. If Ame Jouvenal had been equally as helpful, his inky highball tossers might have done better than tie the score.

"Ingagi" Lou Schmidt opened a door of one of the chartered buses Sunday morning, glanced within and refused to enter, claiming it a gross oversight not to have tied the animals or hired him, a capable monkey trainer, to do it.



Arrival of an heir in the home of a more or less known flyer won real dough for Phalling Phil Scott, who arrogantly remarked that Chuck Adams might have come from Chicago, but bets like a tourist at Tijuana.

Preparatory to a mountain sojourn lasting several months, Alfie Moore wrote and had his will witnessed this week. "Either I've got to go where snakes can bite me or quit using snakebite cure," stated Mr. Moore, who willed \$4.80 to anyone who can prove himself entitled to be mentioned in the document. . . . "Believe it or not," but Bill Hammond, back from dangling Hollywood starlets on his knees, read his first proof Monday, a galley of seven point, and never used his pencil, not even to put in a comma. . . . Proofreaders may come and proofreaders may go, but operators keep the job going. Hammond relieved his sub and Neal Henderson glommed him. Neal will camp

out a month or more in Northern California. . . . "Not that I possess the useful quality which makes the chicken so prized," plaintively urged the Rabbi, "but please let it be understood there are two n's in Henno, with the accent on the hen."

Chronicle Chapel Notes—By C. C.

Art Nelson, the Swedish apprentice, has graduated from the makeup department to the linotype branch in his search for knowledge that will equip him to print with the best of them in a year or so. At the graduation exercises held Saturday evening, Mr. Nelson was given his diploma in the art of makeup, and also, as a surprise, a small watch charm (that cannot be worn on the chain and which we cannot describe here). Bill Trownell acted as spokesman. Nelson has the well wishes of everyone in the office and we congratulate him on his advancement.

Bill Beveridge and family left for Yosemite last Saturday evening, and the betting in the office is 400% to $\frac{1}{2}$ that he uses a Ford tractor to get his Ford in there. Bill says, "Ask the gent that pushes one." We did, and the betting odds went up. Anyway, that is where Bill is, and it is needless to say that he and the family are having a whale of a time.

Pity these poor guys who are married and their wives take a trip without them. Claude Maxwell is one of these gents. Maxwell says he has washed the dishes twice and made the bed once since the wife has been gone—well, that's not bad; wait till three weeks have passed, and he will be using paper plates and cups.

Sammy Stanfield and family are spending their vacation at Calistoga. Stanfield will be in constant communication with his boy friends, De Jarnatt and Donelin, concerning ludlowing heads, etc.

Joe Holland to Dan Shannon: "Why do you always scratch yourself?"

Dan to Joe: "Well, you can't tell where I itch."

A visitor to the chapel this week was Edwin W. Comstock, printing instructor in the Compton Union District Secondary Schools of Compton, Calif.

Tommy Parry and family have motored to Lake Tahoe for a short visit.

Lost opportunities: Gallagher takes a ride in the visiting Goodyear blimp and no one knew a thing about it until it was all over.

MAILER NOTES.

By Leroy C. Smith.

"Charles Shirley, a recent arrival in Los Angeles from New York, informed the members of No. 9," writes Robert C. ("Doc") Emerson in the June 13th issue of the Citizen, "that he believed McArdle will do something as president of the M. T. D. U." But, like other boosters for McArdle, he dodges the real issue in declining to state what plans or policies McArdle is going to follow in his efforts to "do something," either to, or for, the M. T. D. U. And on what? Where is the money going to come from to finance the McArdle policies? At the rate the present officers of the trade union were spending what "cash on hand" remained in the M. T. D. U. treasury, as shown by the December audit, about \$6000, the M. T. D. U. must be about broke by this time. The last audit of the M. T. D. U. showed the officers having spent some \$1500 more than the receipts amounted to of about \$540. Where will the money come from to pay the expenses of the M. T. D. U. Houston convention, if the expenses attached to previous conventions of the trade union are any guide to go by? Needless to say, the "cash on hand" will not "stand the strain" of financing of mailer delegates to the Houston convention as has been done in times past.

No statements that we have learned of have been issued by the president-elect or the defeated candidate for president over the result of the ballot battle. One would expect some announcement of

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policy to be forthcoming from the president-elect. In other walks of life it is considered good sportsmanship for the defeated aspirant to extend congratulations to his victorious opponent, assuring him that, though defeated, of his support and party regularity. Has President Smith followed this time-honored custom? If the present incumbent has gracefully accepted the verdict of the voters and concluded to "let bygones be bygones," we have not learned of it. After all his years of untiring labors in building up the trade union, so his campaign literature stated, to a point where he had finally licked the I. T. U., then to be tossed overboard by one of his own clan, is a rather tough break for him. To have been defeated by an out-and-out Progressive candidate for president would have been a sad blow, but to be overwhelmingly defeated by a former "comrade-in-arms" is a showing of gratitude with a vengeance. Soon, however, the M. T. D. U. will have the further distinction of having an ex-president when Charles N. has the prefix "ex" affixed to his name of Smith. The election, the collapse of the defense and Collier funds, in fact, the whole affair is a piece of comic opera which sounds as though it ought to be set to music by a Victor Herbert. There is, however, a depressing aspect to it which makes unlikely the happy ending with which every comic opera's final curtain should be rung down.

It is rumored in Los Angeles mailer circles that John McArdle contemplates visiting, to or from the Houston convention, No. 18, advocating a "let's-all-get-together" program. The outlaw locals, and particularly No. 18, have positively and decisively gone on record to have no further relationship with the M. T. D. U., no matter who the trade union's president may be. There is an old saying that when certain people fall out, honest folk profit by it. The outlaw locals have profited by severing relationship with the M. T. D. U. The outlaw locals have proven that mailer locals are fully capable of conducting their affairs in a satisfactory manner under the banner of one international, and that is the International Typographical Union. There never has been, and much less today, any valid reason for an intervening organization like the M. T. D. U. Paying dues to two internationals is a ludicrous proposition.

President Howard's plurality over Fred Barker in the 1930 mailer vote was 164. In 1928 these same unions gave Howard 569 and Lynch 2056. Proposition to increase salaries of I. T. U. officers carried by 680 votes. President Howard's majority over Barker and Soderstrom was 10,561.



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SUGGESTS FASCISM TO LAWYERS.

Judge Frederick E. Crane of the New York Court of Appeals recently addressed several hundred graduates of a New York law school, and is quoted:

"The law, following public opinion, is more interested today in the general welfare of society than in merely individual rights."

The "law" Judge Crane refers to, is the edict of judges. These individual opinions are not the declarations of the people, through their duly-elected representatives.

"Court law," or injunction rule, is an ideal system to protect property at the cost of human rights.

Judge Crane is unusually frank. Jurists, as a rule, do not talk so plainly against the Constitution and Declaration of Independence.

The founders of our Government believed certain individual rights are inherent in man; that these rights preceded every form of government and that the fundamental purpose of government is to protect these rights.

The American government was built on this foundation.

For more than 150 years the American principle has undermined the autocratic ideal that the State is supreme and that the individual has no rights that can not be taken from him.

Mussolini revamped the autocratic ideal and garbed it in new terms. Inherent human rights are not recognized in Italy. The right of free speech, free press and to suspend work are at the disposal of the dictator, who holds as Judge Crane, that the general welfare is more important than individual rights.

This kingly reasoning makes it easy for injunction judges to smash strikes—they interfere with public convenience, patronage and prospective profits. Rights of a citizen or a group of citizens, who are wage workers, are of no moment.

How can lawyers escape being champions of government by injunction when they are taught in this Fascist atmosphere?

The logical application of Judge Crane's theory lands us in the Fascist camp and wrecks the American system of government.

These upholders of the Rascist ideal should re-read their Constitution. They might with profit consider the United States Supreme Court's decision in *Ex Parte Milligan*, 4 Wall. 2, decided more than 60 years ago, and also Justice Day's opinion in the Adamson case in the same court, March 19, 1917, in which he said: "I cannot agree that constitutional rights may be sacrificed because of public necessity, nor taken away because of emergencies which might result in disaster or inconvenience to public or private interests."

The organized labor movement, true to its historic mission, must challenge the doctrine that constitutional rights of the individual can be sacrificed for the convenience of others.

The farmer owned fields on each side of the golf links. It so happened that he was taking a short cut from one to another when the club's worst member was addressing his ball.

The worst member wagged his driver to and fro for several minutes, missed four swings, and finally managed to hit the ball about a dozen feet. Then he glanced up and saw the farmer.

"I say," he protested, "only golfers are allowed on this course, you know."

The farmer nodded.

"I do know," he replied. "But I won't say nothin' if you don't."

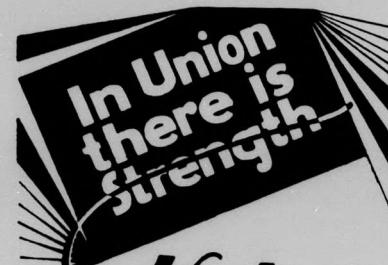
BY THE WAY.

Who controls the great corporations? Theodore Knappen, well-known financial writer, discussing this question in the Magazine of Wall Street, in a broad way finds that corporation control generally goes back to the powers of money and credit—to the banks, bankers and finance. They have made control their business and shareholders haven't a look-in. "The great masses of shareholders have nothing whatever to do with the policies of their companies," Mr. Knappen says. This effectually disposes of the view that workers can control industry by stock buying, a view that has been assiduously advanced in recent years by certain economists. Labor has repeatedly warned against this view, pointing out the danger to the workers of stock-buying schemes and emphasizing that the only control exercised over industry by the workers came from their economic power as manifested in their trade unions.

* * *

In September, 1928, the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company of Colorado made an agreement with the United Mine Workers of America granting wages said to be the highest, except in Wyoming, of any in the soft coal industry. The agreement also provided a plan of co-operation between management and workers.

Now the Committee on Applied Christianity of the Colorado Congregational Conference reports that the agreement brought the following results in 1929: The total output of coal increased from 600,000 tons in 1928 to 800,000 in 1929. The output per man increased 1400 pounds or seven-tenths of a ton per day, the cost of production decreased 19 cents per ton and the average annual wages jumped from \$1661.01 to \$2104.30, or 27 per cent. The average number of working days increased from 178 to 216, while the average for all miners in the State was 159 days. In view of these accomplishments the committee recommends that the State Industrial Committee "direct the attention of other coal mine operators in the State to this successful industrial experiment" because "it appears greatly to have lessened the likelihood of industrial strife" which "has been notoriously and tragically prevalent in Colorado." It would be well if the attention of all employers, North, South, East and West, could be directed to Colorado's "successful industrial experiment." There's a lesson in it for every one.



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FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1930

Here's a question which Pan-American Reciprocal Trade Conference headquarters has had to refer to the Prohibition department. Argentina would like to exhibit a collection of choice wines at the Conference in Sacramento, August 25th to 30th, according to word from that country. Prohibition officers have not yet answered whether or not they will be allowed to do so. Prohibition, as enforced by the fanatics, brings about peculiar situations and makes our country a laughing stock for the rest of the world.

Set alongside the living wage, the saving wage, the cultural wage and all the other kinds of wages, we now have the Ford deficit wage. It appears that the average Ford employee in Detroit ends his fiscal year with a deficit of a little over \$7—not much, but a deficit just the same. If the average employee has a yearly deficit it would appear that the average employee will never get out of debt. The Ford statistics, set forth in detail elsewhere in this publication, are worth considering. Few Ford employees have telephones, only about half have automobiles. But more important than these things, the average Ford employee has anything but steady employment. Continuous process manufacturing doesn't seem to mean continuous employment. The average Ford employee at Detroit has work only 250 days a year and he earns about \$1,694. There is something terribly wrong with an industry that can do no better than that. Mr. Ford is an autocrat and much ink has been spilled in gushing over his alleged miracles. But it is safe to say that thorough unionization, with employee-management co-operation, such as exists on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and in the Naumkeag textile mills, would produce some miracles of which Ford, by himself as autocrat, can never bring to pass. The Ford work-year is about as it should be, when the compensation is adequate. It allows for a five-day week, generous holidays and vacations and for sick leaves. But an industry that works 250 days a year and leaves the average employee in debt is sick, as far as the employees are concerned. By one clever device after another a great Ford myth has been built up. There has been just enough foundation for good myth-making. But facts are persistent things and they will come out in due time. It may be that Ford, in a competitive market, feels he is doing the best he can do. But that is not what the myth-makers tell us. They tell us that Ford is a wizard who is creating a paradise.

WORKLESS WORKERS

Nearly one-third of the wage earners in the United States depend on manufacturing industries for their jobs. Our wage earner population is increasing, while jobs in manufacturing industry decrease. Since 1919 the normal increase in population has brought over five and a half million more persons who want work as wage earners, while jobs in manufacturing have decreased by 585,000. Thus we need more than six million new jobs.

The "newer" industries, such as gasoline stations and automobile repair shops, barber shops and beauty parlors, hotels and restaurants, have given work to some of this army of job seekers, for employment has been increasing in these lines. Professional work has also been increasing; there are more teachers, doctors, dentists, oculists. But all these new industries put together have not been nearly enough to take care of the six million who want work. A recent study of 754 persons laid off from manufacturing plants shows that only 15 per cent were able to find work in these "newer" industries.

Also there is the problem of job adjustment. For a man laid off in a steel mill where new machinery has just been installed, cannot go tomorrow and take up work as a barber, and he certainly is not prepared for the professions. Even in hotel and restaurant work and in gasoline stations, where less training is required, there are new skills to be learned, and men with experience are likely to have preference.

The problem facing these workers who are laid off from their job is well illustrated by the above mentioned study, covering 754 wage earners laid off from factories in 3 American cities in 1928. The study showed that it is by no means easy to find work. Of those who were able to find employment, only 11.5 per cent were able to find a job in less than a month's time. Over 60 per cent, that is nearly two-thirds, had been out of work for more than 3 months, and 32 per cent, nearly one-third, were out for six months or more. Thirty-five persons, or 5 per cent, had been out for a year.

Most of these wage earners had to support themselves and their families by drawing out their savings accounts during this long period of unemployment. Less than one-third (only 31 per cent), were able to find temporary employment of any sort. This meant serious privation and often permanently lowered living standards for their families. Children at school have to go to work at times like these; boarders must be taken in, often overcrowding the family; debts are run up at the grocer's and other stores; and savings accounts, often put by through years of sacrifice in order to give the children a chance, are drawn out and the children never have the start in life that would enable them to make something of their abilities. The study shows that of the men who were able to find new work, nearly half (48 per cent), had to take a lower salary, meaning a further reduction in the standard of living, a further sacrifice for father and mother, and more lost opportunities for the children.

The problem of adjustment, of learning new skills in new jobs is also well brought out by this study. Less than one-tenth of those wage earners who were laid off were able to get back again to their old jobs. Only one-third of those who found work were able even to secure employment in the same industry. For most of them (54 per cent), the lay-off meant a complete change of work so that old skills, learned often through years of training and experience, and bringing high pay, were useless and they had to begin all over again at the bottom and learn a new trade, at lower pay. Trained cutters with years of experience in the clothing industries, found work as attendants at gasoline stations, watchmen in warehouses, clerks in meat markets. A machinist was selling hosiery for a mail order house; a skilled lathe operator was running a mixer in a cement brick plant; a licensed stationery engineer took work as a caretaker in a public park; a skilled welding machine operator became a farm hand. And so the story goes.

THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

Regardless of the hostility of chambers of commerce and other agencies of hokum-slinging, trade unionism continues to make solid progress in the South. The American Federation of Labor organizing campaign is getting results. Men and women are joining unions. That, after all, is the whole test of what an organizing campaign is doing. Membership tells the story. With a pitifully inadequate force of organizers, Chairman Paul J. Smith and his fellow committee members continue to roll up victories. New unions are being formed. Today there are unions where last winter there were no unions. Best of all, the spirit of independence, the courage to act, the will to win through to a fairer chance in life, is showing itself all along the line. And in every town there are those heroes of pioneering days, coming into the fight to do the solid, house-to-house, day-to-day work of spreading the gospel of trade unionism.

* * *

If there are those who think the days of distributing literature from house to house have passed, they should go into any one of a score of Southern towns and cities. There, at this moment, are the fellows who go at it, day after day, week after week, seeing to it that non-unionists get something to read about trade unionism. The torch is alight, the ideal leads men on. The Southern campaign is a magnificent demonstration of the vitality of that spark in human life that leads on to freedom—that spark that has flared and flickered and flared since the first man struck the first blow against shackles back in the dim dawn of civilization.

* * *

Meanwhile the paid secretaries of chambers of this and that strut their pitiful ignorance. With many of them it is a clear case of "they know not what they do," except that they keep the wolf from their own door. With others it is a clear sell-out. With others it is a warping of all judgment. With a few human submission is the ideal state of affairs and the stuffed shirts are for it sincerely. Poor fellows. There are many who simply do not know what it is all about. Some of them will learn, in time—and probably lose their jobs thereupon. But the flood of enlightenment moves on. It is a great struggle, a great movement. It is one of the most inspiring, heartening things on the map of the United States today. It merits the enthusiastic support of every decent American and surely of every trade unionist.

* * *

Corporations, paying low wages and helping thereby to beget industrial depression in more aggravated form, yield slowly to intelligent progress. Richmond goes through the North advertising "enthusiastic labor," but not well-paid labor. Baltimore reactionaries ask new-coming corporations to keep their wages down to the local cesspool level. Birmingham doesn't like the union idea. So it goes. But the union idea, bringing a better life to workers, will to that extent bring a better life to the nation. If the South could have been fully unionized a year ago depression would have been knocked cold. Likewise, if the North could be fully organized, depression would get a body blow. A nation fully organized in unions would be on the high road to permanent and progressively richer prosperity. But there are none so blind as those that will not see!

WIT AT RANDOM

Doctor (having painted the patient's neck and sore throat)—Three dollars, please.

Patient (indignantly)—Three dollars! Why, last week I had my kitchen painted for two-fifty.

Two children were discussing their breakfast. "I had an awful good breakfast," said Johnny.

"So did I," said Emma Lou. "I had something specially nice that begins with 'n'."

"A norange?" suggested Johnny.

"No."

"A napple?"

"No, it was a negg."

Jerry and his family sat down to dinner on Sunday. To his three boys, Jerry said:

"Now children, which of you would want a nickel instead of meat for dinner?"

Each of the three decided in favor of the cash settlement, so Jerry put the meat away. Then he brought in a pie and put it on the table.

"Now, my children," inquired Jerry, "how many of you want a nickel's worth of pie?"

"How long yo' in jail fo', Mose?"
"Two weeks."

"What am de cha'ge?"

"No cha'ge; everything am free."

"Ah mean, what has you did?"

"Done shot my wife."

"You killed yo' wife and only in jail fo' two weeks?"

"Dat's all—den I gits hung."—Masonic Craftsman.

Sandy had just arrived in a strange town. Reluctantly he came to the conclusion that he would never find his hotel unless he engaged a taxi.

After five minutes or so the taxi came to the top of a steep hill. The driver applied his brakes, but, to the man's horror, nothing happened. The taxi began to rush down the hill, gathering speed every second.

"Help!" shouted the driver. "The brakes are gone! I can't stop the car!"

Sandy's head was out of the window in a flash. "Can't ye?" he exclaimed. "Then mon, for guideness' sake stop the meter!"—Answers, London.

"What are the points of interest, if any, along this road?" asked a motorist who had halted his car in Booger Holler.

"There hain't none now, as I—yau-w-wn—know of," replied Lafe Lagg. "This used to be one right yur, till the bone dry law closed me up."—Kansas City Star.

First came the "realtor," then the "mortician," later the "beautician," subsequently the "bootician," then the "pedicure." And the other day a large motor truck careened down Third avenue, New York City, bearing the imposing legend, "Kelly & McGuire, truckologists."

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LABOR QUERIES.

Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers. Etc., Etc.

Q.—When will the 1930 convention of the American Federation of Labor meet in Boston?

A.—Beginning Monday, October 6th.

Q.—How old is the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor?

A.—Ten years old. It was established June 5, 1920, being a development of The Woman in Industry Service, created in 1918 to safeguard the interests of women during the war.

Q.—Who said: "Every witness who testified against Mooney has been shown by facts and circumstances developed since his trial, and which are incontrovertible, to have testified falsely?"

A.—Judge Franklin A. Griffin, of the Superior Court of California, who presided at the trial of Tom Mooney, convicted on perjured evidence of complicity in the Preparedness Day parade bombing of 1916.

Q.—What union has the following quotation from Marcus Aurelius on its letterhead: "Love the art, poor as it may be, which thou hast learned, and be content with it; making thyself neither the tyrant nor the slave of any man"?

A.—Actors' Equity Association.

The following notice appeared in an Oriental newspaper which devotes part of its space to matter in English:

"The news of English we tell the latest. Writ in perfect style and most earliest. Do a murder commit, we hear of it and tell it. Do a mighty chief die, we publish it and in borders sombre. Staff has each been colleged, and write like Kipling and the Dickens. We circle every town and extortionate not for advertisements."

Two of the university's crack golfers sliced their drives into the rough and they went in search of the balls. They searched for a long time without success, a kindly old lady watching them with sympathetic interest.

Finally, after the search had lasted half an hour, the dear old lady spoke to them.

"I don't want to bother you, gentlemen," she said, "but would it be cheating if I told you where they are?"

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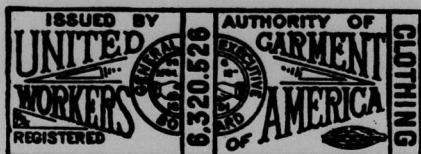
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but she can obviate the necessity of striking by
demanding the union label.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS' REPORT TO GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL.

(Continued from Page 3)

with the San Francisco Water Department, formerly owned by the Spring Valley Water Company, and is not part of the Hetch Hetchy project, although belonging to the city's general water system.

The inquest will not be held for a few days, because the survivor has not recovered from his injuries and the Coroner of Alameda County is anxious to secure all the evidence obtainable.

The Industrial Accident Commission has recommended an investigation at the hands of an impartial and competent group of men not connected with the State service or in the employ of the City and County of San Francisco.

There have been inspections of the Upper Alameda Creek Tunnel made by engineers of the Commission during the past year. There have been many such inspections of the Hetch Hetchy project during the same period of time. Conferences and consultations have been held with the city's engineers and the representative of the U. S. Bureau of Mines stationed at Berkeley. Besides advocating methods of meeting the methane gas hazard, the cause of the explosion, several weeks ago samples of the gas in the Hetch Hetchy tunnels were sent to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where the U. S. Bureau of Mines maintains the best gas-testing laboratory in the country. This for the purpose of getting advice about other ways of meeting the gas hazard. Since receiving the report, the recommendations have been taken up with the city's engineers.

Criticism Should Be Based on Facts.

One of the statements given publicity deserves mention and shows the need of reserving judgment until all the facts are known. It has been said that "protests against the gas peril in the Hetch Hetchy tunnels were made months ago, but State Department records show a report was not made by Will J. French, Director of the Department of Industrial Relations, to Governor Young until May 28th."

The clear record is that on March 17, 1930, the San Francisco Labor Council wrote to the Industrial Accident Commission, asking for an investigation of ten complaints. The letter was acknowledged on March 19, 1930. On March 31, 1930, the complaints dealing with housing and sanitation were reported on and submitted to the Director on April 1st. On April 2nd Mining Engineer Fred L. Lowell of the Industrial Accident Commission wrote at length to City Engineer M. M. O'Shaughnessy, asking for twenty-one safety corrections and offering two suggestions for betterments. On April 10, 1930, Superintendent of Safety C. H. Fry submitted to the Commission a seven-page report of the conditions found following careful inspection by two members of the staff. On April 17, 1930, the full report was sent to the San Francisco Labor Council, accompanied by a letter of transmittal in which these three sentences appear: "Please let me know if there is any comment on

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the report or any suggestions to be made. I shall be glad to hear from you further if there is any part of the report you would like to have us give additional consideration. It will be a pleasure to co-operate to the fullest extent with the San Francisco Labor Council and any of its affiliated unions, to the end that industrial and occupational deaths and injuries may be prevented, if possible."

The Commission and Industrial Safety.

The Industrial Accident Commission has two mining engineers on its field staff. One is assigned to the oil fields of the south. The other has mining, tunnel and dredging work to care for, as best he can. The most that can be done is to issue Safety Orders for each industry, secure the help of employers, employees, engineers, insurance company representatives and others, and inspect as often as is possible.

What the Law Requires.

The California Workmen's Compensation, Insurance and Safety Act places on each employer the obligation to make his place of employment safe. It does not say that the Industrial Accident Commission shall do this duty. It would be impossible for the Commission to so act, unless there were available ample funds and hundreds or thousands of safety engineers or inspectors, and the small group of 20 men now available, specializing in different industries, cannot begin to serve as safety police for tens of thousands of places of employment.

Increases Noted for State's Women Workers.

The Division of Industrial Welfare has completed a statistical study of the mercantile industries of California for October, 1929. It was found that there was an increase of 7.3 per cent in establishments and 5.4 per cent in the number of women and minors employed over October of 1928. There were 46,858 female workers regularly employed, and an additional 9147 busy for part time and as special workers and messengers, giving a total of 56005 women and minors engaged in 5398 establishments.

The median wage rate falls in the \$19 group; 2.9 per cent are licensed apprentices and were receiving under \$16 a week; 22.5 per cent were paid the minimum wage of \$16; 64.1 per cent from \$17 to \$30 a week, and 10.5 per cent received \$30 a week or over. In other words, 74.6 per cent were paid \$17 and over each week.

Comparison for All Workers Not So Good.

The June issue of the California Labor Market Bulletin shows a decrease in employment and payroll in California's industrial establishments in May, 1930, compared with May, 1929. Identical representative manufacturing places of business which employed 159,396 workers in May, 1929, employed only 140,261 men and women in May, 1930, a decrease of 12 per cent.

The total weekly payrolls show that in May, 1929, the sum of \$4,990,262 was paid to employees, while in May, 1930, the total was \$4,284,360, a decrease of 14 per cent. The average weekly earnings per worker were \$31.31 in May, 1929, compared with \$30.55 in May, 1930, a decrease of 2 per cent.

First-Aid Stations May Save Human Lives.

The California Workmen's Compensation, Insurance and Safety Act revolutionized the general business attitude toward injured employees. This is especially noticeable in the administration of the hospital, medical and surgical benefits. Under employers' liability the hurt man was rushed to the nearest hospital, usually of the emergency type. Then, within twenty-four hours, he had to plan his own movement to a permanent bed, unless too badly injured. Nowadays the insurance carrier, or the employer, is ready to give the crippled man quick attention. A telephone ring brings the ambulance and the doctor, and there is the rush to a regular hospital for immediate care.

First-aid stations and kits are sometimes life savers. They enable the flow of blood to be stopped by means of the tourniquet, and a well-made splint may prevent deformity. The medical supplies have definite uses. Each place of employment should be equipped accordingly, and there is a law that calls

for first-aid kits. Men and women should be grouped for tuition in their use, and the Industrial Accident Commission will be glad to arrange for the training.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

Alhambra Theatre.

American Tobacco Company.

Austin's Shoe Stores.

Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.

Bella Roma Cigar Co.

Castro Theatre.

Co-Op Manufacturing Company.

Clinton Cafeterias.

Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.

E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.

Foster's Lunches.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.

Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.

Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.

Koffee Kup, 5424 Geary.

Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.

Market Street R. R.

Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.

Milk Producers' Assn. of Central California.

Producers of "Modesto" and "Challenge" Butter.

National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.

Purity Chain Stores.

Regent Theatre.

Royal Theatre.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.

The Mutual Stores Co.

Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.

Traung Label & Litho Co.

Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.

All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters' phone MARKET 0056. (Please notify Clarion of any change)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.

Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays at Labor Temple.

Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market, Sec., Robt. Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.

Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, at Labor Temple.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.

Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Bill Posters No. 44—Meet 4th Monday, Shakespeare Hall, 15th and Mission.

Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Bookbinders—Office, Room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.

Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tues., Labor Temple.

Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Brewery Drivers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.

Brewery Workers No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 377—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.

Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays at Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb streets.

Carpenters No. 483—Meets Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Cemetery Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 143 Albion.

Chaussiers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 112 Valencia.

Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 17960—Office, 710 Grant Building.

Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.

Capmakers No. 9—Jos. Shaw, 3220 East 16th, Oakland, Calif.

Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays, 8:30 p. m.; 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Labor Temple.

Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.

Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Dredgemen 45-C—268 Market.

Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.

Elevator Operators and Starters No. 87—Meet 1st Thursday, 200 Guerrero.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Electrical Workers No. 537, Cable Splicers.

Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Labor Temple.

Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Bldg.

Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.

Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.

Ferryboatmen's Union—Ferry Building.

Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, at Labor Temple.

Garment Cutters No. 45—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 515 p. m.; 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.

Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood Av.

Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, at 200 Guerrero.

Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursday evenings at Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.

Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, at Labor Temple.

Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Room 842, Pacific Building.

Longshoremen's Association—Sec., Emil G. Stein, 88 Clay.

Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Letter Carriers—Sec., Thomas P. Tierney, 635 Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.

Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate avenue.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, at Labor Temple.

Mailers No. 18—Meet 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple.

Secretary, A. F. O'Neill, 771 17th avenue.

Marine Diesel Engineers No. 49—Ferry Building.

Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40—H. F. Strother, Ferry Bldg.

Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 89—Ferry Building.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, at Labor Temple.

Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.

Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.

Municipal Sewermen No. 534—200 Guerrero.

Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday; Executive Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.

Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Ornamental Plasterers No. 460—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, 200 Guerrero.

Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.

Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.

Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Friday, 150 Golden Gate avenue.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, at Labor Temple.

Post Office Laborers—Sec., W. T. Colbert, 278 Lexington.

Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.

Professional Embalmers—Sec., Geo. Monahan, 765 Page.

Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate avenue.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.

Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave.

Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3035 Sixteenth.

Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.

Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st Tuesdays, at Labor Temple.

Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

Stone Mounters No. 61—Sec., Manuel De Salles, R. F. D. 7, Niles, Calif.

Stone Mounters No. 62—J. J. Kerlin, 1534 29th Ave., Oakland, Calif.

Street Carmen, Division 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter.

Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.

Technical Engineers No. 11—John Coughlan, 70 Lenox Way.

Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.

Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants—Sec., Norah Aiden, 288 9th.

Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Trade Union Promotional League (Label Section)

—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Market 7560.

Tunnel and Aqueduct Workers—P. O. Box 934, Livermore, Calif.

Typographical No. 21—Office, 16 First St. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, at 200 Guerrero.

Upholsterers No. 28—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth.

Waiters No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m.; 2nd and last Wednesdays, 3 p. m., at 1717 Market.

Water Workers—Sec., Thomas Dowd, 214 27th St.

Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

Window Cleaners No. 44—112 Valencia.

Brief Items of Interest

The following deaths of trade union members occurred last week: Gaston D. White of the railway conductors; Edwin C. Fisher of the machinists; Frank George Gerig of the laundry workers; William Ryan of the Boilermakers.

Next Monday the Board of Supervisors will consider a recommendation of its building committee to offer the lands occupied by the Ingleside county jail as a site for the new million dollar veterans' hospital which the government intends to build in San Francisco.

The Embassy Theatre is now fair to the theatrical crafts, having adjusted all its differences with the Musicians' Union, and an orchestra is now providing living music for the patrons of the theatre, which is also re-employing the motion picture operators, stage hands and janitors who walked out in sympathy with the musicians when the difficulty in regard to talking pictures first culminated in a strike in this city. The public is the arbitrator in such controversies and gave the decision to the unions.

The order of the Interstate Commerce Commission authorizing the construction of the Klamath Falls-Keddie link between the Great Northern and the Western Pacific Railroads, is destined to prove a mile post in the progress of the economic interests of Northern California and the San Francisco Bay region. It will open up a rich area of 12,800 square miles, with a sparse population of 35,000, to settlement and development. It means another transcontinental railway for this city, which will prove the missing factor to enable this part of the State to attract settlers and investors in competition with the southern part of the State, which hitherto has had superior advantages in this respect.

During the past fifteen years James Coulsting has been president of the Stationary Firemen's Union, and at the election recently held, though he had opposition, he was overwhelmingly elected for the sixteenth year. The membership evidently believes in retaining a good officer in order to produce the best results.

Readers will recall an item containing the information that a Portland, Ore., ice company had asked for an injunction in the circuit court of that county seeking to enjoin Frank Irons, a former employee, from continuing his occupation as a driver of an ice wagon in certain districts of the city, after having been discharged by the company for refusing to sign a "yellow dog" contract, and providing that in case of discharge he should not engage as an ice wagon driver for himself or anyone else. He was fired when he became a member of the Portland Truck Drivers' Union, and then went into business for himself. Judge Stevenson of the court in which the injunction was sought denied the same.

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Contracts for the construction of public works and utilities from January 1 to May 31 amounted to \$588,000,000, an increase of \$152,000,000 over the average of \$436,000,000 for the years 1925-1929, and \$101,000,000 over the \$487,000,000 for all last year, Secretary of Commerce Lamont announced June 19th.

In addition to requiring school attendance to 15 years instead of 14, as at present, the latest education bill introduced in the British House of Commons provides for maintenance allowances for children whose parents can not afford the extra year of schooling.

The administration and power corporations were blamed for the failure of Congress to enact Mussel Shoals legislation at this session in Senate speeches by Senators Black of Alabama and Norris of Nebraska.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals ruled on June 10th that the Democratic party in Virginia could not bar Negroes from participating in primary elections. The decision was hailed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People as an important victory in the campaign of the organization against attempts at disfranchisement of Negro voters in the Southern States.

The five-day week has been won by union bricklayers, hod carriers and laborers in Norwich, Conn.

Opening the triennial convention of the Switchmen's Union of North America in Buffalo, President T. C. Cashen made a strong plea for the six-hour day as a means of solving the unemployment problem.

EMBASSY THEATRE UNIONIZED.

It is always a pleasure to announce the settlement of a controversy, and such a pleasure is experienced in the fact that after two or more years of a union struggle with the Embassy Theatre on Market street it can be announced that that war is over, the hatchet is buried, the hands of friendship have been clasped and peace reigns between the Musicians' Union and its affiliated organizations on the one hand and the Embassy Theatre on the other.

The Embassy Theatre has engaged a union orchestra of eight men and has signed up a contract for a period of a year, which is good news, and that house is now thoroughly unionized.

In that same spirit of unionism which actuated our brother and sister unionists to refrain from visiting or patronizing the Embassy Theatre during the lengthy struggle, this announcement is made to proclaim in all fairness that as a union house the Embassy Theatre is now entitled to the patronage of all members of organized labor, and it is earnestly hoped that our theatregoers will give the Embassy Theatre a goodly share of their patronage.

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THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK, 526 California Street (and Branches), San Francisco—For the quarter year ending June 30th, 1930, a dividend has been declared at the rate of FOUR AND ONE-QUARTER (4 1/4) per cent per annum on all deposits, payable on and after July 1st, 1930. Dividends not called for are added to the deposit account and earn interest from July 1st, 1930. Deposits made on or before July 10th, 1930, will earn interest from July 1st, 1930.

H. H. HERZER, Secretary.

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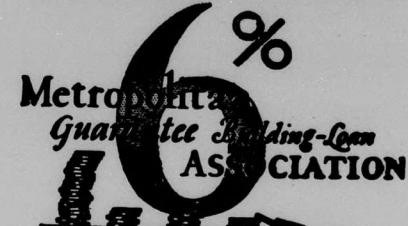


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